UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

CASI 02 - 60674

ACCESS FOR THE DISABLED, INC. and ROBERT COHEN,

CIV-FERGUSON

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Plaintiffs,

VS.

GATEWAY FLORIDA PROPERTIES, INC.,

Defendant.

INJUNCTIVE RELIEF SOUGHT

COMPLAINT

Plaintiffs, ACCESS FOR THE DISABLED, INC. and ROBERT COHEN (hereinafter, "Plaintiffs"), by and through the undersigned counsel, hereby sue the Defendant, GATEWAY FLORIDA PROPERTIES, INC. (hereinafter, "Defendant"), for injunctive relief pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. §12181, et seq. (hereinafter, the "ADA") and the ADA's Accessibility Guidelines, 28 C.F.R. Part 36 (hereinafter, the "ADAAG"), and allege as follows:

JURISDICTION

1. This Court has original jurisdiction over the action pursuant to 28 U S.C. §§1331 and 1343 for Plaintiffs' claims arising under 42 U.S.C. §12181, *et seq.*, based upon Defendant's failure to remove physical barriers to access and violations of Title III of the ADA (see also, 28 U.S.C. §§2201 and 2202).

PARTIES

2. Plaintiff, COHEN, is a resident of the State of Florida and this judicial district, is sui juris, and is disabled as defined by the ADA and substantially limited in performing one or more



major life activities, including but not limited to walking, standing, grabbing, grasping and pinching. Plaintiff uses a wheelchair for mobility purposes. Plaintiff's access to the Facility and/or his full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations offered therein was denied and/or limited because of these disabilities, and will be denied and/or limited in the future unless and until Defendant is compelled to remove the physical barriers to access and ADA violations which exist at the Facility, including those set forth in this Complaint.

- 3. ACCESS FOR THE DISABLED, INC. is a non-profit Florida corporation. The members of this organization include COHEN and other individuals with disabilities as defined by the ADA. This organization's purpose is to represent its members' interests by assuring that places of public accommodation are accessible to and usable by the disabled and that its members are not discriminated against because of their disabilities. Plaintiff, COHEN, and other members have suffered and will continue to suffer direct and indirect injury as a result of Defendant's discrimination until Defendant is compelled to remove the physical barriers to access and comply with the requirements of the ADA. The organization has also been discriminated against because of its association with its disabled members and their claims.
- 4. Plaintiffs have suffered and continues to suffer direct and indirect injury as a result of Defendant's actions or inaction described herein.
- 5. Defendant transacts business in the State of Florida and within this judicial district.

 Defendant is the owner, lessee, lessor and/or operator of the real property and improvements which are the subject of this action, commonly referred to as Chili's Grill & Bar, located at or about 5363

 Sheridan Street, Hollywood, Florida (hereinafter, the "Facility").

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FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS AND CLAIM

- 6. On July 26, 1990, Congress enacted the Americans with Disabilities Act (hereinafter, the "ADA"), 42 U.S.C. §12101, et seq.
 - 7. Congress found, among other things, that:
 - (i) some 43,000,000 Americans have one or more physical or mental disabilities, and this number is increasing as the population as a whole is growing older;
 - (ii) historically, society has tended to isolate and segregate individuals with disabilities, and, despite some improvements, such forms of discrimination against individuals with disabilities continue to be a serious and pervasive social problem;
 - (iii) discrimination against individuals with disabilities persists in such critical areas as employment, housing public accommodations, education, transportation, communication, recreation, institutionalization, health services, voting, and access to public services;
 - (iv) individuals with disabilities continually encounter various forms of discrimination, including outright intentional exclusion, the discriminatory effects of architectural, transportation, and communication barriers, overprotective rules and policies, failure to make modifications to existing facilities and practices, exclusionary qualification standards and criteria. segregation, and relegation to lesser service, programs, activities, benefits, jobs, or other opportunities; and,
 - (v) the continuing existence of unfair and unnecessary discrimination and prejudice denies people with disabilities the opportunity to compete on an equal basis and to pursue those opportunities for which our free society is justifiably famous, and costs the United States billions of dollars in unnecessary expenses resulting from dependency and nonproductivity.

42 U.S.C. §12101(a)(1) - (3), (5) and (9).

- 8. Congress explicitly stated that the purpose of the ADA was to:
 - (i) provide a clear and comprehensive national mandate for the elimination of discrimination against individuals with disabilities;

- (ii) provide a clear, strong, consistent, enforceable standards addressing discrimination against individuals with disabilities; and,
- (iii) invoke the sweep of congressional authority, including the power to enforce the fourteenth amendment and to regulate commerce, in order to address the major areas of discrimination faced day-to-day by people with disabilities.

42 U.S.C. §12101(b)(1)(2) and (4).

- 9. The congressional legislation provided places of public accommodation one and a half years from the enactment of the ADA to implement the requirements imposed by the ADA. The effective date of Title III of the ADA was January 26, 1992, or January 26, 1993 if defendant has 10 or fewer employees and gross receipts of \$500,000 or less. 42 U.S.C. §12181; 28 C.F.R. §36.508(a).
 - 10. The Facility is a public accommodation and service establishment.
- 11. Pursuant to the mandates of 42 U.S.C. §12134(a), on July 26, 1991, the Department of Justice, Office of Attorney General, promulgated federal regulations to implement the requirements of the ADA. 29 C.F.R. Part 36. Public accommodations were required to conform to these regulations by January 26, 1992 (or January 26, 1993 if defendant has 10 or fewer employees and gross receipts of \$500,000 or less). 42 U.S.C. §12181, et seq., and 28 C.F.R. § 36.508(a).
 - 12. The Facility must be, but is not, in compliance with the ADA and ADAAG.
- 13. Plaintiff has attempted to and has, to the extent possible, accessed the Facility, but could not do so because of his disability due to the physical barriers to access, dangerous conditions and ADA violations that exist at the Facility that preclude and/or limit his access to the Facility and/or the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations offered therein, including those barriers, conditions and ADA violations more specifically set forth in this

Complaint.

- 14. Plaintiff intends to visit the Facility again in the near future in order to utilize all of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations commonly offered at this facility, including utilizing parking and restroom facilities, but will be unable to do so because of his disability due to the physical barriers to access, dangerous conditions and ADA violations that exist at the property that preclude and/or limit his access to the Facility and/or the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations offered therein, including those barriers, conditions and ADA violations more specifically set forth in this Complaint.
- Defendant has discriminated against Plaintiffs and others with disabilities, by denying access to, and full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations of the Facility, as prohibited by 42 U.S.C. § 12182, et seq., and by failing to remove architectural barriers as required by 42 U.S.C. §12182(b)(2)(A)(iv), and will continue to discriminate against Plaintiffs and others with disabilities unless and until Defendant is compelled to remove all physical barriers that exist at the Facility, including those specifically set forth herein, and make the Facility accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities, including Plaintiffs.
- 16. Defendant has discriminated against Plaintiffs by failing to comply with the above requirements. A specific, although not exclusive, list of unlawful physical barriers, dangerous conditions and ADA violations which preclude and/or limit Plaintiffs' ability (because of their disability) to access the Facility and/or full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations of the Facility, include:
 - a. In the parking area within the property site, there are an insufficient number of spaces designated for disabled use, violating Sections 4.1.2 and 4.6.1 of the ADAAG;

- b. The parking spaces are improperly marked as per US Code 23, Section 109D (striped in white and prominently outlined in blue), in violation of Section 4.6.2 of the ADAAG;
- c. There is not a five-foot wide access aisle adjacent to the accessible parking space, in violation of ADAAG 4.6.3;
- d. The parking signs are not located in a position so that they would not be obstructed by a vehicle parked in the space as is required per ADAAG 4.6.4;
- e. The disabled use parking spaces do not have clear and level access aisles provided, violating Sections 4.1.2 and 4.6.3 of the ADAAG;
- f. The curb ramp provided from the parking area does not have the required edge protection per ADAAG 4.8.7:
- g. The route provided from the parking areas to the facility have slopes, side-slopes and/or cross-slopes in excess of the limits prescribed in Section 4.8 of the ADAAG;
- h. The routes from the parking area have changes in elevation exceeding 1/4" from the access aisles to the ramps and routes in violation of ADAAG 4.3.8;
- i. There is not an accessible route from the street, sidewalk or public transportation stop area, in violation of the required guidelines of Sections 4.3.2, 4.5.2, 4.7.1 and 4.8.2 of the ADAAG;
- j. The routes do not connect to accessible buildings, facilities, elements or spaces that are on the same site, in violation of ADAAG 4.1.2(2);
- k. The sidewalk in front of the facility has cross-slopes exceeding 1:50 in violation of ADAAG 4.3.7;

- 1. The routes between the seating areas are less than 36 inches, in violation of Section 4.6.3 of ADAAG;
- m. The doors have door closers, and the closers are adjusted so that from an open position of 70 degrees, the door closes to a point of 3 inches from the latch in less than the minimum 3 seconds and is not within the required specifications of ADAAG 4.13.10;
- n. There are interior/exterior doors at several locations that require excessive force (over five pounds) to open at the facility, in violation of Section 4.13.11 of the ADAAG;
- o. The clear width and/or maneuvering clearances at some accessible doors at the facility are less than the prescribed minimums, in violation of Sections 4.13.5 and 4.13.6 of the ADAAG;
- p. There is fixed or built in seating provided at the facility that does not comply with the standards prescribed in Section 4.32 of the ADAAG;
- q. There is not a continuous route connecting all elements of the facility, in violation of Sections 4.3.1 and 4.3(3) of the ADAAG;
- r. The seating provided does not include positions for disabled wheel chair users nor is the designated area posted as reserved for patrons with disabilities in violation of ADAAG 4.32(1) and 4.30.7(1);
- s. Where counters have a cash register, the counter does not have a portion of it which is at least 36 inches long and 36 inches above the finished floor, in violation of ADAAG 7.2.1;
- t. There are protruding objects present throughout the facility, in violation of Section

- 4.4 of the ADAAG;
- u. There are permanently designated interior spaces without proper signage in violation of Section 4.15 of the ADAAG;
- v. There are restrooms for public use at the facility without the required disabled use elements, in violation of several Sections of the ADAAG;
- w. There are self-service areas with dispensers whose controls are outside of the reach ranges prescribed in Section 4.2 of the ADAAG;
- x. The seating area tables do not provide the required knee clearance of 27 inches high, by 34 inches wide and 19 inches deep per ADAAG 4.32.3;
- y. The seating areas do not have the required 5 percent configured to be compatible for accessible use per ADAAG 4.32.1, 4.32.2, 4.32.4 and Figure 45;
- z. The lavatories in the restroom provided do not meet the requirements prescribed in Section 4.19 of the ADAAG;
- aa. The toe and knee clearance of the lavatory does not comply with Section 4.19.2, Figure 31 of the ADAAG.;
- bb. The area below the lavatory is not free of sharp or abrasive surfaces does not comply with Section 4.19.4 of the ADAAG;
- cc. The toilet is in a stall and the stall is not at least 60 inches wide by 59 inches long in violation of ADAAG 4.16.2;
- dd. The signs which designate permanent rooms and spaces do not include Braille characters nor do they protrude 1/32" in violation of Sections 4.30.4, 4.30.5 and

- 4.30.6 of the ADAAG.;
- ee. The signage finish and contrast are in violation of Section 4.30.5 of the ADAAG;
- ff. The signage to the toilet rooms are not mounted 60 inches to the centerline nor adjacent to the latch side of the door in violation of Section 4.30.6 of the ADAAG;
- gg. The grab bars in the restrooms do not comply with the requirements prescribed in Sections 4.17.6 and 4.26 of the ADAAG;
- hh. The rear grab bar is not 36 inches long and offset one foot as described in ADAAG 4.16.4, and Figure 29;
- ii. The toilet stalls provided for public use at the facility are in violation of Section 4.17 of the ADAAG;
- jj. The water closets that are provided for public use at the facility violate the provisions of Section 4.16 of the ADAAG;
- kk. There are dispensers provided for public use in the restrooms with controls outside the ranges prescribed in Section 4.27 of the ADAAG; and
- II. There is not the required 5% of the bar with accessible seating and identified as reserved for disabled patrons per ADAAG 5.2.
- 17. The above listing is not to be considered all-inclusive of the barriers, conditions or violations encountered by Plaintiffs and/or which exist at the Facility. Plaintiffs require an inspection of the Facility in order to determine all of the discriminatory acts violating the ADA.
- 18. Plaintiffs have attempted to gain access to the Facility, but because of their disability have been denied access to, and have been denied the benefits of services, programs and activities of the Facility, and have otherwise been discriminated against and damaged by Defendant, because

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of the physical barriers, dangerous conditions and ADA violations set forth above, and expect to be discriminated against in the future by Defendant because of Plaintiffs' disability, unless and until Defendant is compelled to remove the unlawful barriers and conditions and comply with the ADA.

- 19. The removal of the physical barriers, dangerous conditions and ADA violations set forth herein is readily achievable and can be accomplished and carried out without much difficulty or expense. 42 U.S.C. §12182(b)(2)(A)(iv); 42 U.S.C. §12181(9); 28 C.F.R. § 36.304.
- 20. Plaintiffs are without adequate remedy at law and are suffering irreparable harm, and reasonably anticipate that they will continue to suffer irreparable harm unless and until Defendant is required to remove the physical barriers, dangerous conditions and ADA violations that exist at the Facility, including those set forth herein.
- 21. Plaintiffs have been obligated to retain the undersigned counsel for the filing and prosecution of this action, and have agreed to pay the undersigned counsel reasonable attorneys' fees, costs and expenses from Defendant pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §§ 12205 and 12117.
- 22. Plaintiffs have been obligated to retain an expert witness for the filing and prosecution of this action, and have agreed to pay said expert reasonable expert's fees and costs from Defendant pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §§ 12205, 12117 and 42 U.S.C. §1988.
- 23. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §12188(a), this Court is provided authority to grant injunctive relief to Plaintiffs, including an order to alter the subject Facility to make it readily accessible to and useable by individuals with disabilities to the extent required by the ADA, and closing the subject Facility until the requisite modifications are completed.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court issue a permanent injunction enjoining Defendant from continuing their discriminatory practices, ordering Defendant to remove

the physical barriers to access and alter the subject Facility to make it readily accessible to and useable by individuals with disabilities to the extent required by the ADA, closing the subject Facility until the barriers are removed and requisite alterations are completed, and awarding Plaintiffs their reasonable attorneys' fees, expert fees, costs and expenses incurred in this action.

Respectfully submitted,

WHITELOCK & ASSOCIATES, P.A.

300 Southeast Thirteenth Street Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33316

Phone No.: (954) 463-2001

Facsimile No.: (954) 463-0410

Counsel for Plaintiffs

TODD W. SHULBY

Florida Bar No.: 068365

The JS-44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required

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